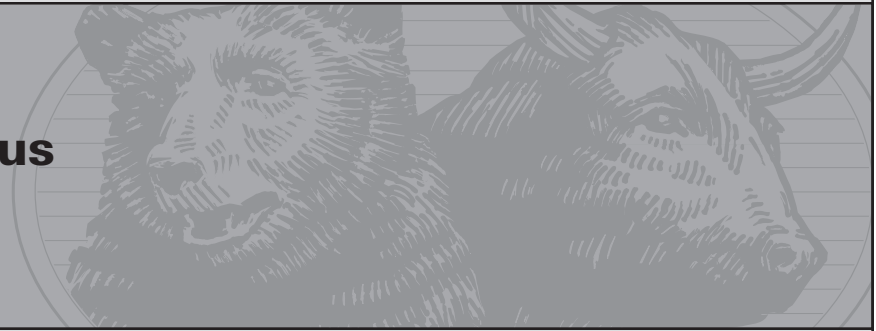




PROFUNDS®

Summary Prospectus

MAY 1, 2018



ProFund VP Japan

This Summary Prospectus is designed to provide investors with key fund information in a clear and concise format. Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's Full Prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. The Fund's Full Prospectus, dated May 1, 2018, and Statement of Additional Information, dated May 1, 2018, and as each hereafter may be supplemented, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. All of this information may be obtained at no cost either: online at ProFunds.com/variable_products.html; by calling 888-PRO-3637 (888-776-3637) (financial professionals should call 888-PRO-5717 (888-776-5717)); or by sending an e-mail request to info@ProFunds.com. The Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this Summary Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Investment Objective

ProFund VP Japan (the “Fund”) seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the Nikkei 225 Stock Average (the “Index”). The Fund seeks to provide a return consistent with an investment in the component equities in the Index hedged to U.S. dollars. The Fund seeks to provide a return based solely on the local price return of the equity securities in the Index, without any effect from currency movements in the yen versus the U.S. dollar.

The Fund determines its success in meeting this investment objective by comparing its daily return on a given day with the daily performance of the dollar-denominated Nikkei 225 futures contracts traded in the United States.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy or hold shares of the Fund. The expenses shown do not reflect charges or fees associated with insurance company separate accounts or insurance contracts, which would have the effect of increasing overall expenses. Annuity and policy holders should consult the prospectus for their contract or policy for more information about such charges and fees.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Investment Advisory Fees	0.75%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%
Other Expenses	<u>0.71%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements	1.71%
Fee Waivers/Reimbursements*	<u>-0.03%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements*	1.68%

* ProFund Advisors LLC (“ProFund Advisors” or the “Advisor”) has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements, as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 1.68% through April 30, 2019. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by ProFund Advisors. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProFund Advisors within three years of the end of that contractual period; however, such recoupment will be limited to the lesser of any expense limitation in place at the time of recoupment or the expense limitation in place at the time of waiver or reimbursement.

Example: This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of each period. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same, except that the fee waiver/expense reimbursement is assumed only to pertain to the first year. It does not reflect separate account or insurance contract fees or charges. If these charges were reflected, expenses would be higher. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your approximate costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
ProFund VP Japan	\$171	\$536	\$925	\$2,017

The Fund pays transaction and financing costs associated with the purchase and sale of securities and derivatives. These costs are not reflected in the table or the example above.

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example above, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s annual portfolio turnover rate was 0% of the average value of its entire portfolio. This portfolio turnover rate is calculated without regard to cash instruments or derivatives transactions. If such transactions were included, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate would be significantly higher.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests in derivatives that ProFund Advisors believes, in combination, should have similar return characteristics as the return of the Index. The Index is a modified price-weighted index of the 225 most actively traded and liquid Japanese companies listed in the First Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange (“TSE”). The Index is calculated from the prices of the 225 TSE First Section stocks selected to represent a broad cross-section of Japanese industries and the overall performance of the Japanese equity market. Nihon Keizai Shimbun, Inc. is the sponsor of the Index. Companies in the Index are reviewed annually. Emphasis is placed on maintaining the Index’s historical continuity while keeping the Index composed of stocks with high market liquidity. The sponsor consults with various market experts, and considers company-specific information as well as the overall composition of the Index. As of December 31, 2017, the Index included companies with capitalizations between \$424.3 million and \$208.9 billion. The average capitalization of the companies comprising the Index was approximately \$16.0 billion. The Index is published under the Bloomberg ticker symbol “NKY.”

The derivatives that the Fund will principally invest in are set forth below. Cash balances arising from the use of derivatives will typically be held in money market instruments.

> **Derivatives** — The Fund invests in derivatives, which are financial instruments whose value is derived from the value of an underlying asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds or funds (including exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”)), interest rates or indexes. The Fund invests in derivatives as a substitute for investing directly in stocks in order to gain exposure to the Index. These derivatives principally include:

- **Futures Contracts** — Standardized contracts traded on, or subject to the rules of, an exchange that call for the future delivery of a specified quantity and type of asset at a specified time and place or, alternatively, may call for cash settlement.

> **Money Market Instruments** — The Fund invests in short-term cash instruments that have a remaining maturity of 397 days or less and exhibit high quality credit profiles, including:

- **U.S. Treasury Bills** — U.S. government securities that have initial maturities of one year or less, and are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.

- **Repurchase Agreements** — Contracts in which a seller of securities, usually U.S. government securities or other highly liquid securities, agrees to buy them back at a specified time and price. Repurchase agreements are primarily used by the Fund as a short-term investment vehicle for cash positions.

ProFund Advisors uses a mathematical approach to investing. Using this approach, ProFund Advisors determines the type, quantity and mix of investment positions that the Fund should hold to approximate the performance of the Index. The Fund may invest in or gain exposure to only a representative sample of the securities in the Index or to securities not contained in the Index or in financial instruments, with the intent of obtaining exposure with aggregate characteristics similar to those of the Index. ProFund Advisors does not invest the assets of the Fund in securities or financial instruments based on ProFund Advisors' view of the investment merit of a particular security, instrument, or company, nor does it conduct conventional investment research or analysis or forecast market movement or trends, in managing the assets of the Fund. The Fund seeks to remain fully invested at all times in securities and/or financial instruments that, in combination, provide exposure to the Index without regard to market conditions, trends or direction.

The Fund will concentrate its investments in a particular group of industries to approximately the same extent as the Index is so concentrated. As of the close of business on December 31, 2017, the Index was concentrated in Japan.

Please see "Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks" in the back of the Fund's Full Prospectus for additional details.

Principal Risks

You could lose money by investing in the Fund.

Risks Associated with the Use of Derivatives — The Fund obtains investment exposure through derivatives. Investing in derivatives may be considered aggressive and may expose the Fund to greater risks than investing directly in the reference asset(s) underlying those derivatives. These risks include counterparty risk, liquidity risk and increased correlation risk (each as discussed below). When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be imperfect correlation between the value of the reference asset(s) and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives also may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. Any costs associated with using derivatives will also have the effect of lowering the Fund's return.

Correlation Risk — A number of factors may affect the Fund's ability to achieve a high degree of correlation with the Index, and there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation. Failure to achieve a high degree of correlation may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective.

The factors that may adversely affect the Fund's correlation with the Index include fees, expenses, transaction costs, financing costs associated with the use of derivatives, income items, valuation methodology, accounting standards and disruptions or illiquidity in the markets for the securities or financial instruments in which the Fund invests. The Fund may not have

investment exposure to all securities in the Index, or its weighting of investment exposure to securities may be different from that of the Index. In addition, the Fund may invest in securities not included in the Index or in financial instruments. The Fund may take or refrain from taking positions in order to improve tax efficiency, comply with regulatory restrictions, or for other reasons, each of which may negatively affect the Fund's correlation with the Index. The Fund may also be subject to large movements of assets into and out of the Fund, potentially resulting in the Fund being over- or underexposed to the Index and may be impacted by Index reconstitutions and Index rebalancing events. Additionally, the Fund's underlying investments and/or reference assets may trade on markets that may not be open on the same day as the Fund, which may cause a difference between the changes in the daily performance of the Fund and changes in the level of the Index. Any of these factors could decrease correlation between the performance of the Fund and the Index and may hinder the Fund's ability to meet its investment objective.

Also, the Fund will measure its correlation to the performance of one or more ETFs. It is important to note that correlation to these ETFs may vary from correlation to the Index due to embedded costs and other factors. In addition, the Fund's foreign currency hedging strategy may be unable to perfectly match its Index and will introduce additional costs, both sources of additional correlation risk.

Counterparty Risk — The Fund will invest in financial instruments involving third parties (i.e., counterparties). The use of financial instruments, such as swap agreements or futures contracts, involves risks that are different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The Fund will be subject to credit risk (i.e., the risk that a counterparty is unwilling or unable to make timely payments to meet its contractual obligations) with respect to the amount it expects to receive from counterparties to financial instruments entered into by the Fund. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or fails to perform its obligations, the value of an investment in the Fund may decline.

Active Investor Risk — The Fund permits short-term trading of its securities. A significant portion of assets invested in the Fund come from professional money managers and investors who use the Fund as part of active trading or tactical asset allocation strategies. These strategies often call for frequent trading to take advantage of anticipated changes in market conditions, which could increase portfolio turnover and may result in additional costs for the Fund. In addition, large movements of assets into and out of the Fund may have a negative impact on the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective or maintain a consistent level of operating expenses. In certain circumstances, the Fund's expense ratio may vary from current estimates or the historical ratio disclosed in this Prospectus.

Early Close/Late Close/Trading Halt Risk — An exchange or market may close early, close late or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses.

Equity and Market Risk —The equity markets are volatile, and the value of securities, swaps, futures and other instruments correlated with the equity markets may fluctuate dramatically from day-to-day. Equity markets are subject to corporate, political, regulatory, market and economic developments, as well as developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market. Further, stocks in the Index may underperform other equity investments. Volatility in the markets and/or market developments may cause the value of an investment in the Fund to decrease over short or long periods of time.

Exposure to Foreign Currency Risk — Investments linked to or denominated in foreign currencies are exposed to additional risk factors versus those investments denominated in U.S. dollars and linked to U.S. investments. The value of an investment linked to or denominated in a foreign currency could change significantly as foreign currencies strengthen or weaken relative to the U.S. dollar. Devaluations of a currency by a government or banking authority may also have significant impact on the value of any investments linked to or denominated in that currency. Risks related to foreign currencies also include those related to economic or political developments, market inefficiencies or a higher risk that essential investment information may be incomplete, unavailable, or inaccurate. Foreign currency losses could offset or exceed any potential gains, or add to losses, in the related investments. Currency markets are also generally not as regulated as securities markets.

Exposure to Foreign Investments Risk — Exposure to securities of foreign issuers may provide the Fund with increased risk. Various factors related to foreign investments may negatively impact the Fund's and Index's performance, such as: i) fluctuations in the value of the applicable foreign currency; ii) differences in securities settlement practices; iii) uncertainty associated with evidence of ownership of investments in countries that lack centralized custodial services; iv) possible regulation of, or other limitations on, investments by U.S. investors in foreign investments; v) potentially higher brokerage commissions; vi) the possibility that a foreign government may withhold portions of interest and dividends at the source; vii) taxation of income earned in foreign countries or other foreign taxes imposed; viii) foreign exchange controls, which may include suspension of the ability to transfer currency from a foreign country; ix) less publicly available information about foreign issuers; x) changes in the denomination currency of a foreign investment; and xi) less certain legal systems in which the Fund might encounter difficulties or be unable to pursue legal remedies. Foreign investments also may be more susceptible to political, social, economic and regional factors than might be the case with U.S. securities. In addition, markets for foreign investments are usually less liquid, more volatile and significantly smaller than markets for U.S. securities, which may affect, among other things, the Fund's ability to purchase or sell foreign investments at appropriate times. Because of differences in settlement times and/or foreign market holidays, transactions in a foreign market may take place one or more days after the necessary exposure to these investments is determined. Until the transactions are effected, the Fund is exposed to increased foreign currency risk and market risk and, ultimately, increased correlation risk.

Exposure to Japanese Investments Risk —The Fund is exposed, to a greater extent than more geographically diversified funds, to risks associated with investments in Japan. Such risks include, but are not limited to, (i) political, economic, or social instability in Japan; (ii) risks associated with Japan's large government deficit; (iii) natural disasters particularly likely to occur in Japan; (iv) risks associated with an increasingly an aging and declining population that is likely to strain Japan's social welfare and pension systems; and (v) relatively high unemployment. Since the year 2000, Japan's economic growth rate has remained relatively low. As an island nation Japan has limited natural resources and land area, and the Japanese economy is heavily dependent on international trade and reliant on imports for its commodity needs. Fluctuations or shortages in the commodity markets may negatively impact the Japanese economy. Slowdowns in the U.S. and/or China and other Southeast Asian countries, including economic, political or social instability in such countries, could have a negative impact on Japan.

Exposure to Large-Cap Company Investment Risk — Exposure to stocks of large-cap companies may subject the Fund are exposed to stocks of large-cap companies. Although returns on investments in large-cap companies are often perceived as being less volatile than the returns of companies with smaller market capitalizations, the return on large-cap securities could trail the returns on investments in smaller and midsized companies for a number of reasons. For example, large-cap companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology, and also may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies.

Geographic Concentration Risk — Because the Fund focuses its investments in particular foreign countries or geographic regions, it may be more volatile than a more geographically diversified fund. The performance of the Fund will be affected by the political, social and economic conditions in those foreign countries and geographic regions and subject to the related risks.

Index Performance Risk —The Fund is linked to an Index maintained by a third party provider unaffiliated with the Fund or the Advisor. There can be no guarantee or assurance that the methodology used by the third party provider to create the Index will result in the Fund achieving high, or even positive, returns. Further, there can be no guarantee that the methodology underlying the Index or the daily calculation of the Index will be free from error. It is also possible that the value of the Index may be subject to intentional manipulation by third-party market participants. The particular Index used by the Fund may underperform other asset classes and may underperform other similar indices. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.

Liquidity Risk — In certain circumstances, such as the disruption of the orderly markets for the securities or financial instruments in which the Fund invests, the Fund might not be able to acquire or dispose of certain holdings quickly or at prices that represent true market value in the judgment of ProFund Advisors. Markets for the securities or financial instruments in which the Fund invests may be disrupted by a number of events, including but not limited to economic crises, natural disasters, new legislation, or regulatory changes inside or outside of the

U.S. For example, regulation limiting the ability of certain financial institutions to invest in certain securities would likely reduce the liquidity of those securities. These situations may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Index.

Non-Diversification Risk — The Fund is classified as “non-diversified” under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (“1940 Act”), and has the ability to invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in financial instruments with a single counterparty or a few counterparties. This may cause the credit of one or a relatively smaller number of counterparties to have a greater impact on the Fund’s performance. Notwithstanding the Fund’s status as a “non-diversified” investment company under the 1940 Act, the Fund intends to qualify as a “regulated investment company” (“RIC”) accorded special tax treatment under the Internal Revenue Code, which imposes its own diversification requirements that are less restrictive than the requirements applicable to “diversified” investment companies under the 1940 Act.

Portfolio Turnover Risk — The Fund’s strategy may involve high portfolio turnover to manage the Fund’s investment exposure. Additionally, active trading of the Fund’s shares may cause more frequent purchase and sales activities that could, in certain circumstances, increase the number of portfolio transactions. High levels of transactions increase brokerage and other transaction costs.

Tax Risk — In order to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a RIC and its shareholders, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from “qualifying income,” meet certain asset diversification tests at the end of each taxable quarter, and meet annual distribution requirements. The Fund’s pursuit of its investment strategies will potentially be limited by the Fund’s intention to qualify for such treatment and could adversely affect the Fund’s ability to so qualify. The Fund can make certain investments, the treatment of which for these purposes is unclear. If, in any year, the Fund were to fail to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a RIC and its shareholders, and were ineligible to or were not to cure such failure, the Fund would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation subject to U.S. federal income tax on all its income at the fund level. The resulting taxes could substantially reduce the Fund’s net assets and the amount of income available for distribution. In addition, in order to requalify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make certain distributions. Please see the Statement of Additional Information for more information.

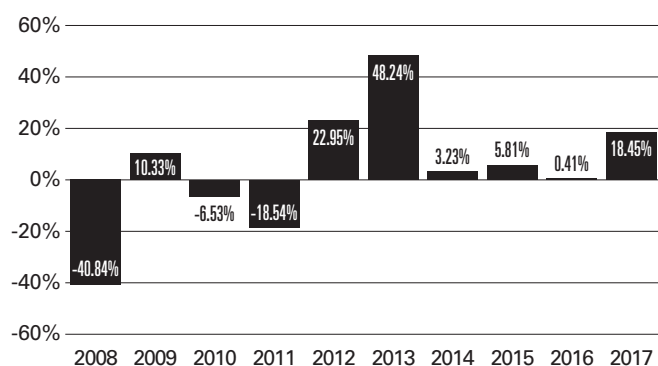
Valuation Risk — In certain circumstances, portfolio securities may be valued using techniques other than market quotations. The value established for a portfolio security may be different from what would be produced through the use of another methodology or if it had been priced using market quotations. Portfolio securities that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including “fair valued” securities, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their value from one day to the next than would be the case if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund could sell a portfolio security for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the Fund would incur a loss because a portfolio security is sold at a discount to its established value.

Please see “Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks” in the back of the Fund’s Full Prospectus for additional details.

Investment Results

The bar chart below shows how the Fund’s investment results have varied from year to year, and the table shows how the Fund’s average annual total returns for various periods compare with different broad measures of market performance. This information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. It does not reflect charges and fees associated with a separate account that invests in the Fund or any insurance contract for which it is an investment option. Charges and fees will reduce returns. Past results are not predictive of future results.

Annual Returns as of December 31 each year



Best Quarter (ended 03/31/2012): **20.73%**;

Worst Quarter (ended 12/31/2008): **-22.53%**.

Average Annual Total Returns as of December 31, 2017

	One Year	Five Years	Ten Years	Inception Date
ProFund VP Japan	18.45%	14.00%	1.64%	05/01/02
Nikkei 225 Stock Average — USD terms [#]	25.24%	12.49%	5.73%	
Nikkei 225 Stock Average — Local (Yen) terms [#]	20.88%	18.68%	5.71%	

[#] Reflects no deduction for fees or expenses. Returns are net returns that reflect the reduction of withholding taxes, and are adjusted to reflect the reinvestment of dividends paid by companies in the Index.

Management

The Fund is advised by ProFund Advisors. Alexander Ilyasov, Senior Portfolio Manager, and Scott Hanson, Portfolio Manager, have jointly and primarily managed the Fund since November 2009 and August 2016, respectively.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Shares are available for purchase by insurance company separate accounts to serve as an investment medium for variable insurance contracts, and by qualified pension and retirement plans, certain insurance companies, and ProFund Advisors. Investors do not contact the Fund directly to purchase or redeem shares. Please refer to the prospectus of the relevant separate account for information on the allocation of premiums and on transfers of

accumulated value among sub-accounts of the separate accounts that invest in the Fund.

Tax Information

The Fund normally distributes its net investment income and net realized capital gains, if any, to its shareholders. If you are a holder of a contract or policy that invests in the Fund through an insurance company separate account, then these distributions will generally not be taxable to you; please consult the prospectus or other information provided to you by the insurance company regarding the tax consequences of your contract or policy. If you are a holder of such a contract or policy, or if you are investing through a pension or retirement plan that is a tax-advantaged arrangement, you may be taxed later upon distributions with respect to or from those contracts or arrangements. The Fund intends to distribute income, if any, and capital gains, if any, at least annually.

Payments to Insurance Companies and Other Financial Intermediaries

The Fund or its distributor (and related companies) may pay insurance companies, which in turn may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as banks and insurance companies, or their related companies) for the sale and retention of variable contracts and/or policies which offer Fund shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest for a financial intermediary selling such variable contracts and/or policies, or be a factor in the insurance company's decision to include the Fund as an investment option in its variable contract or policy. For more information, ask your financial advisor, visit your financial intermediary's website or consult the prospectus for the contract or policy.

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